



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/034,395	12/28/2001	Bertram Geck	2001P15341 US	1132

7590 04/19/2007
Siemens Corporation
Intellectual Property Department
186 Wood Avenue South
Iselin, NJ 08830

EXAMINER

ALAM, UZMA

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

2157

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	04/19/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

ED

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/034,395	Applicant(s) GECK ET AL.	
	Examiner Uzma Alam	Art Unit 2157	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 February 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to the arguments filed on August 10, 2006. Claims 1-22 are pending. Claims 1-22 represent a method for providing messages on a telephone.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-5 and 10-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Guggisberg US Patent Publication No. 2004/0029598 in view of Hilt et al. US Patent Publication No. 2003/0046374. Guggisberg teaches the invention as claimed including a sending mail between a computer connected to the Internet and a mobile telephone (see abstract). Hilt et al. teaches the invention as claimed including browser plug in system for bidirectional device communication..

4. As per claims 1 and 10, Guggisberg teaches a method and apparatus for routing Internet-type messages from a computer workstation to a digital telephone having a display, said method comprising:

a) coupling the computer workstation to a TCP/IP network (the computer workstation is connected to the Internet; paragraph 0019, 0049);

Art Unit: 2157

b) coupling the digital telephone to the TCP/IP network (the phone is connected to the internet; paragraph 0019, 0049);

Guggisberg does not teach:

providing the computer workstation which supports messaging plug-ins, each of said messaging plug-ins being assigned a selected port; and

a browser program and providing messaging redirector plug-ins for the browser program which each replace a corresponding messaging plug-in and are each assigned to a same said selected port to allow the digital telephone to log on to the computer workstation and each of said messaging redirector plug-ins using a respective said selected port to forward selected messages to the digital telephone logged on to the workstation.

Hilt et al. teaches

providing the computer workstation which supports messaging plug-ins, each of said messaging plug-ins being assigned a selected port (pp 0009); and

a browser program and providing messaging redirector plug-ins for the browser program which each replace a corresponding messaging plug-in and are each assigned to a same said selected port to allow the digital telephone to log on to the computer workstation and each of said messaging redirector plug-ins using a respective said selected port to forward selected messages to the digital telephone logged on to the workstation (pp0024-0025).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the browser plug-in of Hilt et al. with the plug in of Guggisberg. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this to facilitate messaging between the computer and peripheral devices connected to the computer.

5. As per claims 2 and 11, Guggisberg teaches the method and apparatus of claims 1 and 10, wherein: the digital telephone and the computer workstation are directly coupled to said TCP/IP network (the phone and workstation are connected to the internet; paragraph 0019, 0049).

6. As per claims 3 and 12, Guggisberg teaches the method and apparatus of claims 1 and 10, wherein: the TCP/IP network is the Internet (paragraph 0019, 0049).

7. As per claims 4 and 13, Guggisberg teaches the method and apparatus of claims 1 and 10, wherein: the TCP/IP network is a LAN (0019, 0049).

8. As per claims 5 and 14, Guggisberg teaches the method and apparatus of claims 4 and 13, further comprising: e) coupling the computer workstation is coupled to the Internet (0019, 0049).

9. Claims 6-9 and 15-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Guggisberg et al. US Patent Publication No. 2004/0029598 in view of Hilt et al. et al. US Patent No. 5,963,620 as applied to claims 1-5 and 10-14 above and in further view of Szlam et al. US Patent No. 6,359,892. Szlam discloses the invention as claimed including forwarding messages to remote devices (see abstract).

10. As per claims 6 and 15, Guggisberg and et al. teaches the method and apparatus of claims 1 and 10, wherein: the digital telephone is coupled to the TCP/IP network via a telephone

Art Unit: 2157

network coupled to a server computer coupled to the TCP/IP network. See paragraph 0019, 0049. Guggisberg and Hilt et al. does not expressly teach a PBX network. Szlam teaches a PBX network. See column 8, lines 1-45.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the telephone network of Guggisberg and Hilt et al. with the PBX network of Szlam. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this to allow the user to make long distance phone calls.

11. As per claims 7 and 16, Guggisberg and Hilt et al. teaches the method and apparatus of claims 1 and 10, wherein: the digital telephone is coupled to the TCP/IP network via the PSTN coupled to a telephone network coupled to the TCP/IP network. See paragraph 0019, 0049. Guggisberg and Hilt et al. does not expressly teach a PBX network. Szlam teaches a PBX network. See column 8, lines 1-45.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the telephone network of Guggisberg and Hilt et al. with the PBX network of Szlam. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this to allow the user to make long distance phone calls.

12. As per claims 8 and 17, Guggisberg teaches the method and apparatus of claims 1 and 10, wherein: the digital telephone is coupled to the TCP/IP network via a wireless connection to a telephone network coupled to the TCP/IP network. See paragraph 0019, 0049. Guggisberg does not expressly teach a PBX network. Szlam teaches a PBX network. See column 8, lines 1-45.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the telephone network of Guggisberg Hilt et al. with the PBX network of Szlam. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this to allow the user to make long distance phone calls.

13. As per claims 9 and 18, Guggisberg and Hilt et al. teach the method and apparatus of claims 1 and 10, wherein: the digital telephone is coupled to the TCP/IP network via a wireless connection to the PSTN to a telephone network coupled to the TCP/IP network. See paragraph 0019, 0049. Guggisberg and Hilt et al. does not expressly teach a PBX network. Szlam teaches a PBX network. See column 8, lines 1-45.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the telephone network of Guggisberg and Hilt et al. with the PBX network of Szlam. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this to allow the user to make long distance phone calls.

14. As per claims 19 and 21, Guggisberg and Hilt et al. teach the method and apparatus of claims 1 and 10, wherein said messaging plug-ins include plug-ins to handle electronic mail. See 0019, 0022, and 0050. Guggisberg and Hilt et al. do not expressly teach plug-ins to handle each of news groups, stock quotes, news headlines, weather reports, auction information and instant messaging. Szlam teaches handling different types of messages. See column 7, lines 18-42.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the email messages of Guggisberg and Hilt et al. with the different types of

Art Unit: 2157

messages of Szlam. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because these different messages are all text type messages which can be included in email messages.

15. As per claims 20 and 22 Guggisberg teaches the method and apparatus of claims 1 and 10, said messaging redirector program forwarding said selected messages over said respective selected port to the network. See paragraph 0019, 0049, 0050-0065. Guggisberg does not teach wherein the digital telephone is coupled to a PBX network, said messaging redirector program forwarding said selected messages over said respective selected port to said PBX, said PBX forwarding the messages to the digital telephone. Szlam teaches a PBX network. See column 8, lines 1-45.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the telephone network of Guggisberg with the PBX network of Szlam. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this to allow the user to make long distance phone calls.

Response to Arguments

16. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-22 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Art Unit: 2157

Conclusion

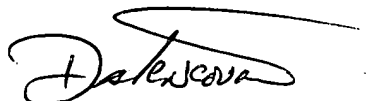
17. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Uzma Alam whose telephone number is (571) 272-3995. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Tuesday 5:30 AM - 2:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ario Etienne can be reached on (571) 272-4001. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Uzma alam
ua

April 12, 2007


YVES DALENCOURT
PRIMARY EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100